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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Corsican BROTHERS-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-King Lear-Two

WIBLO'S GARDEN-CROWN DIAMONDS-My PRIEND IN BURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers street-OUR CLERKS

NATIONAL THEATRE-FISHERMAN AND HIS DOG

LYCEUM THEATRE-A SOLDIERS COURTSHIP-THE

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN

BOWERT AMPHITHEATRE, Bowery-Equatrian CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE-NEGRO MINSTRELST BY

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

ASTOR PLACE-SANDFORD'S OPERA TROUPE

METROPOLITAN HALL-WHITNEY'S EVENINGS WITH

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Friday, April 23, 1852.

Several interesting items, relative to the curious movements of the politicians in Washington, have been forwarded by our special correspondent. There is no mistake in the report that the Southern whigs are preparing a pronunciamento, in which they will bring to light many of the secret managuvres of their opponents in the late caucus. There are breakers ahead, and the freesoil whigs may as well get ready in time to meet them.

Senator Mangun, yesterday, made a personal ex planation relative to the causus, in which he made some rather severe remarks, as will be seen on reference to the report, concerning Mr. Brooks. It was by far the most bitter speech of the session. As the veracity of Mr. Brooks is questioned, he will be compelled to make an explanation to-day. It is a pretty rough quarrel, but there is no prospect of a fight.

The United States Senate yesterday decided to make the whole number of Congressional representatives two hundred and thirty-four-thereby allowing California to send two members, as at present, and giving South Carolina an extra member for her fraction. This appears to be about the most satisfactory arrangement that could have been made. On the coming up of the deficiency bill, Mr. Miller, from the majority of the finance committee, made an excellent speech in support of the proposed aid to the Collins steamers. He went into a statistical analysis of the whole question, and produced facts which cannot well fail to convince even the few ultra opponents of the necessity of sustaining the line The present indications are that the appropriation will pass by a handsome majority. Mr. Borland moved as an amendment to the deficiency bill, shat the laws be published in the newspaper having the largest circulation in each Congressional district This would be a capital plan.

An attempt was yesterday made in the House to have the Committee of the Whole discharged from the further consideration of the bill to modify and reduce the rates of postage. The request wrs very properly refused. Although this bill is not, by any means, all that could be desired, it is much better than the act under which postages are now regulated. The last report of the Post Master General, clearly established the fact, that the profits of the department fully warrant a reduction to, at most, one third of the present scale. The people of the country expect this, and nothing short of it will satisfy them. Private individuals would gladly accept of contracts to deliver letters, in any part of the country, at one cent each, and why not the government? The labors of the day closed with a debate on the Free Farm bill. Mr. Sutherland, of this State, made some very pointed remarks in opposition to this unjust and unconstitutional af-

The printing committee have again decided that the Republic and Union newspapers must have a portion of the government work, and have secured bonds from the publishers of those journals for the proper execution of the same. This little bit of pap- amounting, perhaps, to a couple of hundred thousand dollars-was necessary to keep these old fogy theets on their legs till after the Presidential election. As to the Southern rights and abolition organs the Southern Press and National Erathey will manage to live upon their industry-although, upon the principle of equity, they are entitled to a fair share of the spoils.

The government of Mexico is evidently alarmed at the post ion assumed by the foreign ministers concerning the tariff question. Dates from the city of Mexico to the 3d inst., state that the Chief Secretary has declared to the ministers that they had no zight to interfere in the matter; nevertheless, the Congress were hard at work endeavoring to reform the evil, and rumors were affoat that a change in the abinet might scon be expected. The particular advocates of non-intervention in the internal affairs of foreign nations, now have a chance to back their words by deeds, without the trouble of crossing the ocean. What say they to shouldering their murbets in defence of Mexico, against this downright threat of fereign countries, through their representatives ?

A new line of railroga is talked of between Baltimore and Philadelphia. Better run it in some other direction. There will undoubtedly be a vact falling off in the receipts of the roads already diverging from the Quarer city, unless the State removes the onerous restrictions on their freights to the South west, the larger portion of which is sent from this

Many items of considerable interest to politicians will be found under the telegraphic head. The democrats of the fifth congressional district of Maryland, have elected a Cass delegate to the National Convention. The Pilimore and Scott whigs made a draw game of their dispute in the city convention. The principal-indeed only, objection to President Fillmore in that city is, that he has refused to remove men from offsee, in accordance with the dietation of certain whig aspirants, who want a dip at the spoils themselves. The opposition of such persons can do but little injury.

Ten persons lost their lives by the burning of the steamer Pocahontas, on the Mississippi, a few days ago. The cargo consisted of nearly twenty-four hundred bales of cotton, which, with the boat was entirely consumed.

As was expected, the order of the Supreme Court for the removal of the bridge over the Ohio river, at Wheeling-if enforced-is likely to produce son, " annoyance to the government. The lower branch of the Virginia Legislature, have passed some pretty spirited resolutions, requesting a stay of proseedings, asking Congress to adopt measures to prewent the contemplated removed, and winding up by Joing both Congress and the Court; to distinctly understand that, if they refuse to acquiesce in these

requests, the State will not be bound to acquiesce in the removal of the bridge. This controversy being of interest only to Pennsylvania and Virginia, they should be allowed to fight it out between

James McGowan was murdered in Baltimore yesterday morning by his brother-in-law, Allen Atkinson. The latter struck the other on the head while asleep, with an iron bar. Baltimore appears to be eclipsing even Philadelphia, in the number of brutal deeds, now-a-days.

Accounts of the disastrous effects of the late storm

continue to pour in from all quarters. Floods have wept off houses, barns, live stock, &c., on the banks of many of the large streams in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and two or three other States. The village of Washington, in Virginia, was entirely swept away. The loss of property in New York is comparatively trifling.

One of our Washington correspondents enables us

to lay before our readers the letter of instructions from Secretary Webster to Com. Aulick, concerning the expedition to Japan. This letter is highly important, and will well repay a perusal.

The National Theatre at Boston was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The company immediately transferred their services to the Fede ral street Theatre, and performed in the latter house last evening, with Mrs. Sinclair at their head.

Of foreign advices, we yesterday received later

accounts from Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Pernambuco, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Kitts, Porto Rico, St. Lucia and Bermuda. The intelligence from these points will be found in another column of this morning's paper. The French islands evince their loyalty to Louis Napoleon with considerable enthusiasm. The news of the crops at St. Lucia is rather un favorable. The accounts from Buenos Ayres indicate peace, and the gradual re-organization of the provinces of La Plata on a better and more liberal basis. The administration at Washington seems to have entirely lost sight of the recent important events in that quarter; and while England and France have sent out a joint mission to take advantage of circumstances, our government appears de termined to trust to luck in the settlement of affairs in that quarter-in the opening of the great rivers of South America to the commerce of the world Will Congress see to this? The joint European mission left for Buenos Ayres on the 16th inst.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen last evening ad journed for the session. A large number of papers from the other Board were referred, and several concurred in. Among the latter, were the designations of Police Justices and clerks, already reported.

V. e elsewhere give a full report of the speech of Kossuth, at Newark, yesterday. Notwithstanding all his strange manœuvres, it will be observed that our reporters have managed to follow him up pretty closely. He will leave for Boston this morning.

It is expected, by a few sanguine persons, that the Northern Light will arrive to-day, with eleven days later news from California. One or two expeeted her yesterday, and lost money in consequence of her non-arrival. The Pacific was to leave San Francisco on the 1st inst., for San Juan del Sud. If the N. L. should arrive, the time-from city to citywould be twenty-three days-two days and eighteen hours shorter than the quickest run on record.

The Whig Cancus-The Whig Press-The

Whig Party, and the Presidency.
The sectional split in the late Congressional Whig Caucus at Washington, has forced itself upon the attention of our whig estemporaries. There is a good deal of fluttering and squirming among the legitimatists, and some very decided threatening, blustering, and bravado among the Seward organs but they all agree that it is an ugly piece of work and that if it cannot be patched up, the old, demoralized and mildewed whig party is gone to the dogs. The issue is upon them, and they cannot evade it; but they appear to be consoled with the idea that the rupture can be healed, or patched up. like the rent in the Governor's old breeches, at the

public expense. Mr. Webb, of the Courier, who, since his return from Austria, has turned his attention very largely to ecclesiastical affairs, and the unconstitutionality of the Maine Liquor law, condescends to enlighter us with his views of the late caucus, and his policy upon the subject. In the church, he is but a lay man; but in the whig party, he is a bishop, (prime cost \$52,675 43) and can therefore " speak as one having authority." It is difficult to make out what he is driving at, for he argues upon the rotary prin ciple, moving in a circle like a horse in a cider mill; but as nearly as his manifesto can be made out, he contends: First-That the caucus had no right to dictate the compromise to the whig National Convention. Secondly-That Senator Mangum is a gentleman and a scholar. Thirdly-That Web ster is the only first-rate man for the Presidency; and in the fourth place, our venerable cotemporary speaks out like a man, and says, that he would rather have the whig party defeated, "if it can only succeed by the nomination for the Presidency, of an individual who is not avowedly the friend of the compromise, and of the fraternal union between the North and South, which flows from it." And he winds up in the true style of an orthodox high churchman, with the prayer and hone that the Whig National Convention will plant itself upon this platform, and sustain no man no matter when, where, or by whom nominated who is not aroundly the friend of the compromise measures." Such is the cream and substance of Mr: Webb's manifesto. The whig caucus was right enough in rejecting the compromises; but if the National Convention fails to do it, he is virtually pledged to aid in the defeat of the whig party. This is sheer nonsense. Why should not the principle apply to the caucus, if no trick was intended? Why approve of the thimble-rig at Washington, and scout it at Baltimore ? But, if Mr. Webb expects to rule out Scott in the convention, by ruling in the compromises, and Mr. Webster to boot, he is hopelessly befogged. The Northern whig faction will have Scott or nothing, and they who are not satisfied to take him on trust, may leave. The South may be kicked out, but Seward will not be sacrificed. The convention will not throw the abo litionists overboard to conciliate Southern slave holders, by a recognition of the binding obligations of the Fugitive Slave law. Never. The only leg Mr. Webb has left to stand upon, is to prepare him-

self for defeating the whig party.

Another Wall street organ, devoted to the service of Mr. Fillmore, and such broken victuals as may fall from the Custom House table, pleads that the vexed question be adjourned from Washington to Baltimore, doubtless in the hope that these the matter may be patched up so as to do. The brotherly regard of this Wall street fogy for the Fugitive Slave law, after having dedged it in Congress, is as remarkable as the zeal of Mr. Webb in the cause of Mr. Webster, after having exhausted the vocabulary of abuse upon his devoted head, in the good old times of Captain Tyler.

We turn now to the whig organs of Nassau street. Wall street is pretty sound on the intervention question, the cotton question, and the fugitive question; ut in Nassau street the whig oracles are dyed in the wool. The Tribune, the great scarecrow of the silver grays, undertakes to bluster the Southern seeders from the whig caucus into blind submission to Seward, or open rebellion. It says that the act of eceding from the caucus was a " factious finessee to frighten the great body of the whig members," and that it was "a simple attempt by the minority to bully the majority." The little Times, a sort of Sanche Panza, dancing attendance upon Don Quixote, declares that if the compromise measures are adopted by the whigs as their platform, they will se the States of New York, Ohio, and New Englane'; and that if this thing is permitted (a recog nition of the Fugitive law) " the coming contest will be mainly sectional." Let the South heed the warning. The North have the numerical strength,

and if you attempt to force Gen. Boott-our candidate—to recognise the abominable and atro-We shall then throw off the mask, and open the war, and carry on the campaign upon the single is-sues of the repeal of that law, and the humbling of the presumptuous slaveholding and slave trading minority of the South. Such is the import of the warning from the Seward oracles of the Northern

whig party. Such are the views and opinions of the leading whig journals of this city. The best that we can make of the whole lump is, that Wall street is ready to compromise upon the Fugitive Slave law; and that the Seward faction are determined to strangle that issue or reduce the election to a combined assault upon Southern slavery. They protest against a mere side issue like the Fugitive law being made the test question of the whig party; but they know that it is the paramount question of the day. The old financial questions of the bank, the tariff, and the public lands, are settled -practically settled. These issues have become stale, hackneyed and obsolete; but the issue between the North and South, of the abolition of slavery, is a living, vital, and national issue. It involves the only dangers which this Union has to fear-a sectional division, civil war, and all the horrors of the bloody orgies of St. Domingo; and so deeply tainted and corrupted have the two old parties of the North beome with their abolition affiliations, that neither can any longer be trusted by the South without the most solemn and unequivocal pledges upon the slavery question. If the Northern whig party or democratic party prefer the "higher law" as above the constitution, so be it; but it is due to the South, and the Union men of the North, of both parties,

that they should understand it. Upon this single issue of the binding obligations of the compromise, out and out, we should like to see a distinct trial made in the Northern States. There is a majority in the North-even in Massachusetts-in favor of the adjustment, for the sake of peace. Let the test be fairly applied. There need, then, be no fear by the South of the power of the Northern whig party as an abolition party. Let the South organize at once for an independent movement. Let them give the Northern whigs all the rope they may desire, and the battle will soon be ended. The Union loving and law abiding people of the North, without respect to old party associations, will rally to the support of the South in vindication of the constitution, the laws, and the Union; and abolitionism will be throttled and suffocated in the strongholds of the incendiaries. It can be done. It is for the South to put the ball in motion. No time now for patching up a reconciliation between the constitution and "the higher law." The one or the other must be put down.

KOSSUTH AND THE NEWSPAPER PRESS .- One of the novel features of the renewal of the Kossuth celebrations in this neighborhood, is the complaint which the orator himself continually thrusts before the public, regarding the temper and tone with which most of the newspapers have treated his purposes, his mission, and himself during the last few months. There has been a great deal of contradiction in many of the speeches of Kossuth during his career West and South, combined, however, with a great deal of sameness in the language, style, tone, and temper of his five hundred speeches. His recent speeches here are principally remarkable for the querulousness which escapes him against that portion of the American newspaper press that oppores his projects, laughs at his manœuvres, and makes fun of the melo-dramatic sublimity of his pretensions. Kossuth, recently, is incessantly introducing those "personal matters," as he calls them, into his speeches.

Now, it is evident from this peculiarity in the temper of Kossuth, that he has not been drilled into the freedom and frankness of republican institutions to any considerable extent. He evinces the sensitiveness of a novice in liberty. He is blubbering and thin-skinned to an extreme. No journal that we have seen has imputed dishonesty to Kossuth, but two-thirds of the American press have questioned his wisdom, the practicability of his projects, the feasibility of his mission, the propriety of his de-nouncing the doctrines of Washington, and the decency or good feeling which prompted him to talk, as he has done in his speeches, of Captain Long, Mr. Clay, and other distinguished men of the land. In all this, American journalism has treated Kossuth with much forbearance, much more so than they do their own distinguished men, of any party or every party. Let one look over the last quarter of a century, and call up to one's recollection the manner in which Clay, Webster, Jackson, Calhoun, Clinton, Cass, Seward, or any other distinguished statesmen of this age, have been talked about in public meetings, and written about in public journals in this country. The treatment of Kossuth by the newspapers has been the treatment of an indulgent father to a ricketty child, in comparison with the same treatment to the American statesmen we have named, during their whole public career. Yet, who ever saw thes distinguished men descend to the captiousness and querulousness of complaining in public meetings, or in popular harangues, of the treatment bestowed upon them by the newspaper press? American statesmen, of every age, have more sturdiness and stamina in their character, more belief in the purity and strength of their principles, more knowedge of the light and heavy artillery of the press than to trouble themselves with trifles when they are dealing with men and communities, principles and purposes, which can, in a free land, stand against an unjust opposition, as the Alleghanies or the Rocky Mountains can stand against the rudest blasts of the North.

Kossuth, we are afraid, has much to learn of free government, liberty, republicanism, democracy, and everything else connected with this new system of civilization. He has yet to learn to speak less, and act more. He has been engaged in an expedition, or mission, through this country, similar to that which Gen. Lopez attempted a short time ago. The issuing of the Hungarian bonds, on the faith of a Hungarian republic, in the present state of Europe, s as clear a case of humbug, as ever was the promulgation of the Cuban bonds, with the signature of Lopes, who had the courage to go and die for the idea which he affected to represent. Yet out of regard, and a delicate regard, for the position and character of Kossuth, little has been said against these ridiculous bonds, or the paltry attempts to put them in circulation among an intelligent people, in order to raise funds to get up what is called a revolution in Europe. We could enumerate many other points in the career of Kossuth, equally absurd and "illogical," as he would call them, which the American press and the American people have passed over in silence, or with a smile, a joke, or a laugh, merely because they wished to exercise forbearance towards the individual himself, and those by whom

he was accompanied. His mission in this country, as it has been 'o Europe, is a failure. If democracy is ever to be triumphant and paramount in the Old World, the age will have to bring forth men of different calibre and east of mind than Kossuth, Mazzini, Louis Blane, Ledru Rollin, or any of those men who failed in the great movements of 1848. The American revolution was not an accident. It was successful, because Washington and his compatriots were earnest, honest, brave, practical men. The European revolution of IS4S failed, because the lenders and the rank and file were equally destitute of those qualities. That's all.

Malls for Europe.

The American mail steamship Hermann, Capt. Higgins will leave this port to-morrow noon, for Southampton and Bremen. The European mails will close at a quarter before eleven o'clock in the morning. The New York WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine The Empire of Japan, an 'its Future Commercial Relation, with the United States.

We publish, in this morning's paper, an article on the Japanese Empire, taken from the memoirs of a captivity in that country, by Captain Golownin, of he Russian Navy. It is relative to the productions and resources of the magnificent islands empraced in that empire. We have other articles, from the same source, on the social and political condition of the Japanese, some of which we may hereafter give in our columns.

The government expedition to that quarter of the world is a phenomenon of modern times, and happily in keeping with them. It has attracted almost universal attention, and will cause whatever of value is published to be read with avidity. The affair has created much excitement all over Europe, and has reverberated on the Asiatic shores. The King of Siam has already made peace with the United States and England, by throwing open his ports to those nations, and the Japanese are, by all accounts, in terrific consternation.

The impenetrable mystery of the authorship of Junius' letters made them notorious; the mysterious and secluded policy of the Japanese has also made them notorious. To paraphrase a well-known

passage :- "Concealment lends enchantment to the view."

A nation which has existed for 2,400 years, and longer, in utter seclusion from the rest of the human race, is to be overhauled and brought up to the mark of intercourse with the most enlightened nations of the world. What a treat to the philosophic mind will be the contrast! What theories and practical results in the history and developement of he human race will be elicited! Let us inquire into the causes which have dic-

tated such exclusive and extraordinary policy. The Japanese claim for themselves an antiquity extending considerably further back than the fabulous periods of the ancient Egyptians. Their records, however, for the last two thousand four hundred years, are uniform and minute, and bear the appearance of general accuracy. The effect of these fabulous traditions, believed by the body of the people, is the cause of their secluded spirit, and is part of the government policy which deems it conducive to their happiness, which some little foreign experiences have confirmed, and to which is added their fear of foreign broils. Moreover, they believe in distinct origins of the human race; for how (remarks one of their oracles) can Dutchmen and negroes be of the same descent? The Portuguese, soon after their discovery of Japan, about the middle of the sixteenth century, with the view to forward their interests, according to their custom sent out Catholic missionaries, who were admitted to free access to the interior of the country, and made a large number of converts. This continued for some ten years, when Teigs, the reigning Emperor, perceiving that the Jesuits were much more ager to collect Japanese gold than to save souls, and having good reason for suspecting an attempted conquest by the Portuguese, resolutely banished them, and by the most rigorous measures thoroughly extirpated Christianity and all Europeans. This fact accounts for the calumnies by the Jesuits, and exhibits the chief principles upon which the seclusive poilcy of the Japanese has been founded.

The principles of this exclusive policy cannot now be regarded as tenable or justifiable. The opening of a free commercial intercourse will be of immense advantage to the Japanese, and will employ their enormously over-stocked population in raising productions and mannfactures for export, and their imports from the United States will so contribute to their social, and comparatively enlightened and educated condition, as to place them at the head of the Asiatic nations. The political constitution of Japan, strange to say, approximates to that of England a few centuries back, and the island of Niphon may almost be commercially regarded as the England of Asia. Her abundance of coal, copper, and all kinds of steel and polished iron tools to say nothing of her gold, silver, porcelain and varnish, renders a trade with her highly desirable in itself. In these days of steam navigation, and looking at our future maritime relations with that part of the Pacific, the first-named commodity will be of incalculable benefit, as will the copper for sheathing our ships. Cotton, also, is largely manufactured in Japan. An immense traffic will at once spring into existence between the California coasts and the numerous ports of Niphon, and with China and the Archipelago. The advantages resulting to our whale fisheries, in the use of her harbors, will lso be great. The example will also have it effect, and will be thoroughly appreciated by all parties in that quarter. It will be a new era-not only in Asia, but in the world.

Who would have supposed, in the days of Asiatic grandeur, that unknown America was to be the nediating and civilizing power on this continentthat she was destined to proclaim a new order of commerce to the world, and to stand herself in the midst, and as its author and projector? We all recollect the excitement and change in affairs which pervaded the commercial world when England schieved her overland and Mediterranean routes to India: but how will stand the advantages of the transit by ship canal through Nicaragua, when the best part of the Asiatic territories shall have been opened? This "overland route" was destined for the sole benefit of England; but the United States will almost simultaneously open new commercial relations with Asia, and a route far surpassing in value the English "overland," by its contiguity with our own nation, with South America, and the valuable islands in the Pacific, drawing in its track a luminous train of commercial enterprise. In short, the development of the world-its developement by a commercial and republican genius. Truly, the source is worthy of its honor. great and powerful as we are. We are enjoying a supremacy before we know it. The aggrandizement of San Francisco, and the resources and requirements of the California territory, will have a corresponding effect upon this and the other Atlantic cities, and the sympathetic intercourse between the eities of the two coasts, whether by water or by land, or both, will consummate the prosperity of this country. A line of first class steamers will, no doubt, be projected shortly between New York and Japan and hina, and also between the two latter places and San Francisco. Such is the progression of the world-the United States sprang from its spirit, and

is now about to minister to its development. It may be said that such an expansion of interourse, or territorial influence, will weaken a nation. This is true of despotic or monarchical nations Russia, with her great extent of territory, has felt that she cannot use or benefit by it, although contiguous to Japan, China, and Persia. Free and republican institutions, although recognizing a common centre, have in themselves the spirit of their own enterprise, of which they may consider themselves the centre. London, for example, is the great sponge and monopolist of England; and it speaks faorably for us and our independence of thought and action that the seat of our government is surpassed in commercial enterprise by other cities more adapted for it. This development will support itelf, and further establishes the consonance of our for m and practice of government with commercial geni us.

The Japanese expedition will be, therefore, in a few months, the topic of the world; and unless Commodore Perry' succeed in his purposes, he need not show his face aga. o in the United States.

Marine Affairs.

THE STEAMSHIP L'YERRA NEVADA left port yesterday, for

Chagres.

A Card.—The capta, 'u and crew of the schooner J. B.
Perry. of Baitimore, ten, 'er their heartfeit thanks for the
timely assistance and man. 'y exertions of the captain and
crew of the brig Detroit, in , 'escuing them from a sinking
wreek, and likewise for the k, 'd treatment received from
them while on board their vessel'. Time alone will obliterate the memory of their noble g, 'ucrosity and self-sacrificing perseverance in saving them, 'rom a watery grave.

Naval Intelligence. Janeiro on the 3d March, and salied next day for Montevideo.

REVIVAL OF THE JERNY LIND MANIA. -Several of the newspapers, and a few of what we call in this oyster house critics," are beginning to indicate a wish for the revival of the Jenny Lind mania for the last three concerts which Madame Goldschmidt has proposed to give, by way of farewell to the American people, before she leaves this country finally for Europe. The attempt, we think, will fail in its purpose. There is but one Barnum in a century; and he is not engaged on this particular occasion, to prepare the way for the revival of an excitement of such a character as we once experienced here. There is also only one Genin; and he is so busy in showing off his new splendid store up Broadway, that he has no time to pay two hundred dollars for a ticket for any new concert that may be got up next month.

But there are other and equally foreible reasons, calculated to produce a conviction in the reasoning mind that no fresh mania can be created in this city for the approaching concerts of Madame Goldschmidt. When Jenny Lind was an angel, it might do very well to get up an enthusiasm, and to put concert tickets at prices varying from ten to two hundred dollars. But the angel who enraptured us under the management of Barnum, has since changed her condition, and become a plain, sensible, discreet, married woman, with a loving husband, and the prospect of a large family of nine young cherubs for the future generation. These realities cool off enthusiasm amazingly, and will bring down the most angelic artiste to the platform of common sense, common prices, and common applause. We think, therefore, that there has been an indiscretion perpetrated in the announcements already made, that the prices of tickets for the approaching concerts of Madame Goldschmidt are to be at three dollars and two dollars. We have had the finest operas, performed by first rate artists-such as Steffanone and Bosio, Salvi and Bettini-given to the public at fifty cents, night after night. The idea, therefore, of attempting to put up concert tickets at three dollars, for scraps from the same operas, even by Madame Goldzchmidt, will not, we hink, succeed in the present instance, by genius far inferior to that which Barnum displayed in the original campaign, when he had the angel to cheer him on his course, and the untried enthusiasm of the public lying open before him, like a fat oyster waiting patiently to be opened and swallowed.

But if the attempt should fail to get up a second edition of the Jenny Lind excitement on the approaching occasion of Madame Goldschmidt's farewell concerts, the lovers of and livers on enthusiasın may as well prepare themselves for something of the kind, which will be more appropriate, during the course of the coming summer. when a certain début of a young and fair American artiste will take place, who is reported to possess power of voice equal to that of Jenny Lind, and even beyond it in range and peculiarity of construction. This young débutante that is to be, has been studying music with the first masters in Europe for the last six years. Every one of these personages has been astonished at the extent and the power of her voice, the capacity which she exhibits, the beauty of her intonstions, and the personal grace and fascination with which these talents are accompanied. It is said that she will make her début in some Italian opera, during the course of the coming summer. Lovers of excitement and patrons of enthusiasm will then probably have an opportunity of indulging in their favorite sentiment to the fullest extent. Only wait and see.

THE WASHINGTON ORGANS AND THE WHIG CAUCUS .- The National Intelligencer and Republic compress their official report of the late Congressional Whig Caucus into half a dozen lines, simply publishing the fact that they had agreed Wednesday, the sixteenth of June, and the city of Baltimore, as the time and place for the Whig National Convention. We believe there is extant a history of France, by some learned Jesuit. in which the thrilling career of that nation-the republic and the empire, from the execution of Louis XVI. to the return to power of Louis XVIII. -is omitted as a blank, because it formed no part of the legitimate history of France. The omission by the whig organs at Washington, of the proceedings of the Southern members in the late caucus, is on a par with the Jesuit's history. They omit the most splendid part of the whole affair. But the attempt to suppress it, like the experiment of the Jesuit, is exceedingly ridiculous. Oh! why will the poor, servile, old organs-the supercilious and dignified old organs at Washington-hide their candle under a bushel, when the light is wanted? Brethren, their condition is a hard one. How is it to be improved? They will not listen to good advice. Brethren, let us pray.

GEN. CASS AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW .-A writer in the Washington Union, in a labored explanation of the failure of Gen. Cass to vote on the Fugitive law, says:--" I have never for a moment doubted, that had his vote been required to pass the bill, he would have been there, and recorded it in the affirmative." Now, it so happens that Gen. Cass was there. He was in his seat when the question of ordering the Fugitive bill to its final reading was taken by ayes and noes; but he did not vote. After the third reading, the bill passed as a mere matter of form. Let Gen. Cass himself be consulted, if necessary, and we suspect he will promptly confirm this statement of the facts. It is quite likely that had his vote been required, it would have been given for the law. He had, however, the courage to face the music and keep quiet, while Douglas and some others were unavoidably absent, just at that time, on very important private business. Cass did not dodge. He was there. But it was a ticklish experiment, and so he agreed quietly to let the South have it all their own way.

Burton's Theatre.—Miss Weston has the honor to announce to her friends and the public, that her Benefit will take place on Monday evening, April 26, when the comedy of the BUSY BODY will be revived, in which Mr. Burton and all the members of his talented company will appear. Box book now open.

Among the advertisements in another co lump, our readers will find a notice of the appointment of FIRTH, POND & CO. as the sole agents for the sale of Merison's Hygeian Medicines.

To-morrow Evening is positively the last of Professor Williams' engagement at Metropolitan Hall. All, therefore, who wish to witness his wonderful and astonishing experiments in Mental Alchemy must be on hand, as a crowd is confidently anticipated. Go carly to secure easts.

Fine Arts.—Daguerrectypes in Oil.—This beautiful art, combines the detail of the daguerrectype, with the finish of the finest miniature painting. This discovery of Mr. BUTLER, Proprietor of the Plumbo National Callery, enables him to copy portraits, ministeres, and daguerrectypes, making a perfect and imperishable picture.

Meade Brothers.—Stereocopic or Solid Da-guerrectypes.—These wonderful instruments have just ar-rived, and will be on exhibition at our galleries as soon, as they have passed the Customs. The public are invited to call and see this wonderful invention of Progesor Wheat-stone. American Galleries, 238 Broadway, opposite Park Fountain.

"Art is long, and time is facting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums are heating
Funeral marchesto the grave.

Alas, too true: But the grave can no
longer hide our friends from us, no longer utterly bereave,
Art, in her incessant efforts to rival nature, has dipped her
pencil in sunbeams, and by an alchemy as subtle as it is
beautiful, perpetuated, in defance of cerroding time, every
lineament and every expression of the belaved faces which
are no more among the living. One of Root's perfect daguerreotype likenesses is, in many instances, the sole sacred
relic of a dear friend. Delay not, then, but go to ROOT'S.
363 Broadway, and secure, for the sake of your friends, that
which death cannot take from them.

Holmes' Daguerreotype Rooms, No. 289

A Crowd—Behold what a Crowd !-- What causes the excitement? What great attraction is there to the store of the Hat Finishers' Union? No costly fitted up Bazaar for the public to inspect, but something more durable, it is the splendid style of Hats of their own manufacture. Price \$3 and \$4. Hat Finishers' Union, Il Park Row, opposite the Aster House.

Spring Style of Hats and Caps, as Large a variety as can be found in this city; unsurpassed by any for heauty, durability, or cheapness, at the one price store, No. 128 Canal street.

No. 128 Canal street.

Second Knickerbocker Building Association.—Saturday night, at 8 o'clock, this Association will hold a Public Meeting, in the Assembly Rooms, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, and invite all to attend and hear the principles and profits thoroughly explained. Come and join, as this institution is in a flourishing condition, and offers nothing to entire but what it can perform.

JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, President.

E. J. MADDEN, Secretary, office No. 168 Ninth avenue.

The Last Conundrum.—A gentleman inquired of a friend, as they were standing in front of a phrenological establishment in Nassau street, why Fowler, its proprieter, was like Knox, the hatter, and answered his own query rapidly, for fear of losing his joke, it was so small a one-it was because they both made the subject of the head a study. The victim looked incredulous, and dealered that, though he could not see through the joke, he had no hesitation in saying that Knox was a great hatter, and his establishment No. 128 Fult in street, a great place to hay a first-rate head covering. All who believe like him, will of course patronise Knox.

Hats that are Hats .- Gentlemen in wan of a superior article, of the latest design, and economica price, should call on COLEMAN, 109 Nassau street, who sells the very best for \$5.50—equal to the \$1 and \$5 dellar hats of Broadway.

"Paris is Ours!" was the exclamation of a grant so form. Was the exclamation of a great conqueror, and "Paris is ours!" the ladies of New York may exclaim, as they survey the superb imported fancy fabrics at Genis's Barnar. There are cencentrated, in one grant display, all that Paris can produce of the beautiful in every department of boy's clothing, ladies' thats, and the light and delicate fabrics which give the finishing grace to a lady's costume.

y's costume. GENIN'S Bazaar, 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Warnocks' Hats .- If an increasing demand indicates a growing popularity—and if a growing popularity is any evidence of merit—then we are warranted in speaking of WARNOCKS' Hate, and inviting the needy to patronise 275 Broadway. Try them.

Ever on the alert, introducing to the public taste articles in the line of his avocation.—Bants, the linter, No. 106 Canal street, has just received, direct from Europe, several cases of Straw Hats and Caps for infants, boys and Misses. Stimulated by the favor shown him in former years, in the extended sales of straw goods adapted for children's head ornaments, he has provided for the manufacture and sale of children's summer hats and caps, embracing an aimost infinite variety of styles and materiale. An invitation is extended to his friends and the public to examine these articles before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. BANTA, 105 Canal street. General Taylor's Head Quarters, 76 Ful-

the transfer of the transfer o Six Branches of the Clothing Business are

Six Branches of the Clothing Business are embraced in the monter establishment corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, known as Union Hall. The proprietor, in his various departments for the manufacture and sale of gentlemen's and boys Clothing, combines every branch of tailoring under the most experienced superintendents. His goods are bought in the best and cheapest markets, His goods are bought in the best and cheapest markets, business connection here and in Europe, enables him so to purchase connection here and in Europe, enables him so to purchase as to afford the very best and most elegant clothing (ready made or to order), at the lowest possible price. "A light heart and a thin pair of breeches go merrily through ithe world."—Thin Brecches, as well as thick Breeches, thin Coats and thick Coats, Vosts, grave and gay; Pantaleons, white and black, brown, green, &c., &c., can be had, at all prices, at SMITH & RICE'S, 102 Fulton street. Call and buy.

The gentleman who calls himself dressed when the boson of his shirt, or the collar, or wristbands, are wrinkled, awry, or too long or two short, is amazingly mistaken. First, if you would be well dressed, order your Shirts of GREEN, No.1 Astor House. His fitters and cutters are the best in the Union.

No one need complain of ill-fitting Shirts when, by calling on M'Laughlin, corner of Chambers and Greenwich streets, they can have a beautiful set of Shirts of his own manufacture for two dollars a piece, warranted to give satisfaction. Remember corner of Chambers and Greenwich streets. THOS. M'LAUGHLIN.

New Store.—New Music.—This day published the Vincent Schottish, Bell Polka, Elizabeth and Old Guard, or Premier Schottish, Published and for sale at B. B. DODWORTH & CO.'S Music, Stationery, and Periodical Depot, 493 Broadway, near Broome street. Window-Shades, from 25 Cents to \$10 Lace Curtains, from \$2 to \$20 Muslin Curtains, from 70 cents to \$5. Also, all kinds of trimmings for curtains and added, at reduced prices. Dealers and others can find the best assortment in the city at KELTY & PERGUSON'S, No. 2894 Broodway, No. 54 Reads street.

Great Bargains in Carpetings.—Peterson & HUMPHREY, 379 Broadway, corner of White street, having purchased largely at the late large auction sales, will dispose of the same at the following low pricess—Rich Velvets, [12s.] Tapestries, 9s.; Brussels, 8s.; Three-ply, 7s. to 8s.; Ingrains, 4s. to 6s., and all other goods equally low.

Canal Street Carpet Store.—Now is the time. If you want to make a saving of fitteen per cent, call at 70 Canal street, E. A. PETERSON & CO'S, and there you will find good Ingrain Carpets, four shillings per yard, Three-ply, sevon shillings per yard, Tapestry Brussels, eight to ten shillings per yard, Also, a large and splendid assertment of Tapestry Velvets.

The Crystal Palace Again I—Patent Tapes-try Ingrain and Patent Tapestry Three-ply Carpets, the same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, at HRAM ANDERSON'S, 99 Bowery. Also, English Tapestry Bransels, of magnificent, unique styles, imported expressly for New York city trade. They will be sold very chap. Look at This !-Only four shillings per

yard for beautiful all weel ingrain Carpots. English super-fine ingrain Carpots at 5s. and 5s. 6d., at HIRAM ANDER-SON'S, 99 Bowery. Common ingrain Carpots, 2s. and 3s.; Stair Carpots, 1s. 6d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. Also, English Ta-postry, Brussels, and other Carpots, exceedingly cheep. Great Carpet Depot and Regulator of Trade Prices.—For prices of English Tapestry, Brussels, three ply, and English ingrain Carpets, floor Oil Gloths, of cight yards wide, Window Shades, &c., only visit the cight spacious sale rooms of 99 Bowsry—HIRAM ANDERSON —and there you will become familiar with wonderful low prices, affixed to superb Carpets and Oil Cloths.

To Fools.—The poor fools who put no faith in anything, and the rich fools who are fleeced of hundreds, for nothing, now that a remedy for disease and consumption is discovered, that you can test its qualities by depositing one dellar, and receive a receipt to return its if it does not prove beneficial, it can be none but fools who do not avail themselves of the offer. J. PYNE, 102 Nassau street, depot for Dr. Watts' Nervous Antidote.

Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator, to prevent baidness, and to restore hair that has falien off, or become thin, and to cure scurf or dandruff, or invest it with such a brilliant gloss and permanent curl. For sale at 197 Broadway, and all the drug stores in average of the sale at 197

Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to color the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color and has no bad odor. It is applied or sold at PHALON'S Wig and Toupse Manufactory, 197 Broad-way. For saic in the oily and country by druggiets.

Phalon's Wigs and Toupees .-- We would call the attention of persons requiring wigs to a recent im provement. The same was awarded a silver medal for the first premium at the last fair. They can be seen at E. PHA. LON'S Wie and Bair Dye Factory, 197 Broadway, corner The Best Hair Dye !- Ballard's, the best in

the market for sale, warranted, and demonstrated at Ne 415 Broadway, conner of Liepenard street. This is the only article made in the city of New York that has received the highest premiums for the last three years of the American Institute, New York. Also, Ballard's genuine Chemica Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, on and after May 1st, 1862, will be located at 417 Broadway, between Canal and Lispenard streets, for the sale of "Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills."

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye is, without

exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; equally selebrated is GOURAUD'S Medicated Soap, for curi-pimples, freckies, sallowness, chaps, chaps, renginess, & Poudre Subtile uproacts hair from any part of the bud Idquid Rouge, Lify White, and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walkstreet, near Broadway. Hair Dye.—Batchelor's celebrated Liquid Bair Dye is the best yet discovered for coloring the hair or whiskers, the moment it is applied. The wonderial case and sertainty with which this favorite and old established Hair Dye performs in articles.

wigs and Toupees—Batchelor's new style of Wigs are pronounced the most perfect imitation of nature yet invented. Those wanting a very superior article, should call at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street, where can be found the largest and test assortment in the city. Copy the address.

Dye performs is astenishing. It is for sale, or applied, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street. Copy the

Lyons' Kathairon for the Hair .- This article gives the hair a soft, rich, luxuriant appearance, of the most pleasing character, while it perfectly deaness the head from dandruf, recuscitates fallen hair, and prevents it from turning gray; it is also an infallble cure for the ner-vous head-ache. All pronounce the Kabhairon the most de-lightful toilet article in use. Price 25 ceats. Sold by all dealers in similar goods, in New York, Brocklyn, &c. E. THOMAS LYONS, Principal Agency, 161 Broadway, New York;

F. S. Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap .-Just received, per Northumberland, a small invoice of this incomparable Toilet Scap: also F. S. Clenter's celebrated Honey Shaving and Musk Brown Windser Supa. These can now be obtained at all drug and fancy store, and of W. J. Davis, 40 Cortlandt street, sole agent f r the United States.

Small Cattle—

When brought by fiens and hed-higs to the scratch,
Think you that any other plague can match
The one that you're enduring!
Well, Lyon's powder settles them his pills—
When rate, like cattle on a thousand hills,
Are scamping here and there in wild disorder—
Will surely slay each villanous marander.
So pills and powder must be worth procuring.
And bear is mind, both the Magnetic Powder and the Pille have reduced one-half in price; 25c. is now the charge, as
LYON'S, 424 Broadway.

Small Cattle-

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

STREE SEVENTH PAGE -C. PERSONAL.

IF MR. JOHN MOORE, A NATIVE OF FOLESHILL, OR Longford, near Coventry, Warwinkshire, England, by trade a weaver, will call upon Thomas Porter, 231 Third avenue, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage.

TO PAINTERS,—MARY N. PRICE WOULD BE grateful for any information concerning her brother Francis J. Lonton, Fainter, Address Mary N. Price, care of A. D. Moore, Eq., Peck slip forzy, city of Williamsburg, New Orleans and St. Lonis papers please copy.

MRS. FRANCES KEOGH, OTHERWISE WALSH, sailed with her husband, John Keogh, otherwise Kehoe, from Dublin to New York, in the ship James Fagan, in March, 1848, and is reported to have recided in Ocange street, New York. A sum of money baving been bequenthed to her, any information respecting her will be gladly received by the executor, ROBERT WM. SHEKLETON, No. 15 Gloucester street, Dublin, as no tidings of her have lately reached Ireland. SPORTING.

CHALLENGE. -1, PATRICK GORDON, DO CHAL-lenge Hiram P. Horton, to run one-half mile, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, or more, on the Union or Centreville Course, within two weeks from this day, April 23. This challenge will remain open till Monday night next. Call at No. 20 South street, corner of Catharine street, on James Fisher.